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# THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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## BRIDGES THINKS LEGISLATURE IS A NIGHTMARE

A Glance at Statesmen Shows What Ails Country, Writes Cape Representative.

SAYS NEW LAWS ARE PROBABLY BAD DREAMS

Doesn't Believe Sane Men Could Conceive Ideas With Stomach of Limburger and Mince.

By H. W. Bridges.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 20.—When the Legislature adjourned Saturday until Monday, there had been introduced in the House of Representatives 384 bills and two concurrent resolutions and 232 bills and 5 joint concurrent resolutions in the Senate.

If a man desires to know what is the matter with the country, all he has to do is to attend a session of the Legislature and listen to the bills introduced. They come in all sorts of subjects, and some of the subjects no sane man would dream of after eating mince pie and limburger cheese before going to bed. Not all of the bills now before the General Assembly are intended to correct existing evils. No, sir. Some of them propose to add new zest to life by creating new annoyances for a long suffering public.

What Missouri really needs is a repealing session, without power to enact any new laws. A small step in that direction has been taken by the House. One hundred and twenty-five bills have been introduced in that chamber to repeal obsolete and conflicting laws.

The days have a majority in the House and Senate, and there have been a number of dry bills introduced. A bill has been introduced giving prosecuting attorneys a right to search for liquor. This bill passed the House at the last session, but it was killed in the Senate. Another bill prohibits the location of a saloon within five blocks of a city school, or within five miles of a university or normal school. Still another requires the saloons in the city to close at 10 o'clock at night and not reopen until 6 o'clock in the morning. There is also a bill to prevent the shipment of liquor into dry territory, and one to compel the receiver of a package to sign up for it at the express office and prove his age. In short, if the dry program is carried out, the public will not be able to get a drink outside of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph. Of course the wets in the Legislature are almost prostrated with grief.

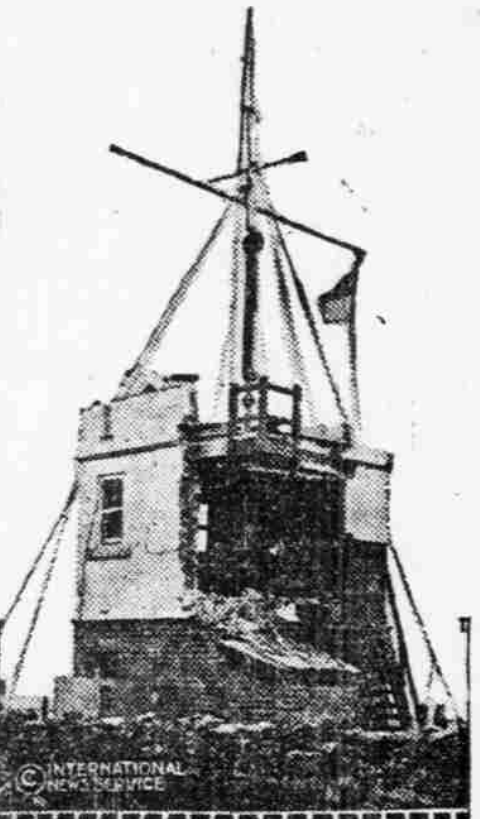
The Democrats started out with the announcement that they would give themselves only 189 clerks in the House, one for each Democratic Representative and the balance for the official family. Now they have 173 employees in the House, including clerks, pages and stenographers, and they are constantly slipping on more. Indications are that by the end of the session the clerical force will be larger and more expensive than two years ago.

Thursday the Republicans introduced a resolution requiring the clerical force to be enrolled, that time should be kept on them, and that they should be paid only for attendance and work. This met with bitter opposition from the Democrats, and they succeeded in getting it side-tracked to the committee on clerical force where it will rest in peace during the balance of this session.

The last session of the Legislature cost the state over one hundred thousand dollars for clerical help, and the Republicans propose that this wasteful system shall be done away with—that is, if they can do it, and if they can't they propose to place the blame where it belongs—on the shoulders of the Democrats. Mr. Wilder of Ste. Genevieve County has prepared a bill for the Republicans which will cut down the cost of clerk hire from over a hundred thousand dollars a session to \$35,000. The Democrats will be asked to help pass this measure, and if they do not do so they will be placed on record as favoring useless extravagance.

A contest has been filed in the House against John McArron, the Republican elected in Dallas County. Mr. McArron received a majority of 15, and the Democratic candidate, J. R. Cox, is trying to oust him, claiming

## TARGET FOR GERMAN SHELLS



The coast guard signal station at Whitty, on the English coast, made a good target for the gunners of the raiding German warships and its condition shows their aim was excellent.

## COMMERCIAL CLUB TO SUPPORT COURT

Meeting To-morrow Night Will Go on Record for Common Pleas.

The Commercial Club will inaugurate a movement to prevent the abolition of the Common Pleas Court of this city at its meeting tomorrow night. Secretary Hinchey announced yesterday that the club would do everything in its power to prevent the Legislature abolishing the court.

At the conference of Federated Commercial Clubs, which was held at Caruthersville, a resolution embodying the following clause was adopted:

"Resolved, by the Southeast Missouri Federation of Commercial Clubs, in third annual convention assembled: "That it is the sense of this meeting that the Cape Girardeau Court of Common Pleas be retained as it now exists, and that we oppose any act of the Legislature for abolishing it."

Representative Bridges of this county and Senator Hawkins of this senatorial district, have notified The Tribune that they would use their best efforts to prevent the Legislature approving the recommendations of the Revision Commission, calling for the wiping out of the Cape Girardeau Court.

The commission, which has prepared a report to be transmitted to the Legislature, asks the lawmakers to abolish the Common Pleas Courts in this state and to direct that cases which have heretofore come up in them be transferred to the circuit courts in the various districts.

There are three Common Pleas Courts in the state in addition to the tribunal here, but previous acts of the Legislature virtually abolished all but Judge Ranney's court. Therefore, the recommendations of the Revision Committee, if approved, would destroy but the Cape Court.

irregularity in the election. In one or two of the precincts there were six more votes polled than there were names on the poll books, but these six men voted for the state ticket and not for McArron. The election committee will hear the case next week and decide whether they will put it up to the House. With a lot of insurgency in the Democratic ranks, it is going to be a hard job to unseat McArron.

The tip has been given out by the governor that unless the Legislature passes a measure providing for a farm for the prisoners in the penitentiary, there will be an extra session. Unless he changes his mind, it now looks as if we would have an extra session. The penitentiary is now full of prisoners. The contract system has been abolished by the Democrats but not enforced, and the administration has, in the penitentiary, a most difficult question to solve, and there are about as many schemes for solving it as there are Democrats in the Legislature, and at present there is not much of a get-together movement on it.

The Governor certainly is right in his desire to abolish convict labor and take such competition away from American labor—and he also desires to make the conditions surrounding the unfortunates in the penitentiary as pleasant and humane as possible.

## BOY, ASLEEP, IS FOUND ON TOP OF BLACK'S GARAGE

Albert Gray, Somnambulist, Doesn't Know How He Got on Roof of Building.

AUTO MEN HEAR LAD'S PATTERN AND CATCH HIM

Youth Dazed When Taken in Charge, Says He Frequently Goes Promenading While Asleep.

Albert Gray, a fourteen-year-old boy who lives with his parents on S. Spanish street was found last evening at about 8 o'clock creeping over the roof of the Black garage on Broadway.

Emil Koepfel, one of the chauffeurs employed at the garage, was first attracted by the noise as the youngster made his way across the house top.

After listening a few moments, he decided that some one was on the roof, and he at once made preparations for the capture of the trespasser. The various employees at the place quietly slipped outside where they scattered and took up positions around the building, while one of the number made the ascent with the aid of a ladder.

When he reached the top, he could see the form of some one in a stooping position on the extreme west end of the building. Approaching cautiously, he ordered the culprit to stand up. At first the boy pretended not to hear him, but when the command was given the second time, he reluctantly arose.

When first approached, the boy would not talk, and it was some time before he would give his name. He would not give his reason for being on the building at that hour of the night, except that he might have been asleep. He stated that he often walked in his sleep and that he did not remember having climbed onto the roof and did not know how he got there.

He stated that he did not know where he made the ascent, and for all he knew someone put him up there. He seemed to be in a semi-dazed condition, and some of the bystanders were inclined to accept the somnambulist explanation.

A close investigation failed to reveal any wrong doing and the boy was permitted to return to his home, after cautioned not to indulge in any more sleep-walking practices over the house tops in that community.

Before leaving, he advised his questioners that he lived on South Spanish street in this city, and that his father, Quince Gray, operated a farm in Illinois.

## MRS. PRUITT'S HOME SAFE

H. A. Astholz Says Daughter's Will Would Not Be Valid.

Claims to real estate now in the possession of Mrs. Mary Pruitt of this city, whose daughter, Miss Maud Pruitt, died a few weeks ago, are not valid, according to officials made yesterday.

H. A. Astholz, who for years has been secretary of the Building & Loan Association of this city, informed The Tribune yesterday that since the death of her husband Mrs. Pruitt has paid her assessments to the Building & Loan three months in advance, with her pension check, and that Mr. Pruitt did the same before he died.

He states that the home belongs to Mrs. Pruitt and could not possibly be taken away from her by any will, and that if such an attempt should be made he personally could and would prevent it.

He said that any will made by Miss Maud Pruitt could in no manner effect the mother's title to the home.

PNEUMONIA KILLS J. E. STONE

Joseph Edward Stone died at his home in North Cape Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock. He had been sick but three days, and his death was caused by pneumonia. He was 31 years old. Since coming to this city from Illinois, Mr. Stone had been engaged in the transfer business.

His burial will be at the City cemetery this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

## FRENCH SOLDIERS IN NOVEL ROLE



French soldiers near Arras helping the inhabitants repair their ruined homes so that they will be fit to live in. The houses were wrecked by German shells.

## HERMAN PAPE BUYS MOTHER'S OLD HOME

"Zapp House" Was First U. S. Residence of Well-known Man's Parent.

Herman Pape closed the deal yesterday for what is commonly known as the "Zapp Home," a most attractive and desirable piece of property located in the southwestern section of the city.

Mr. Pape acquired the property through purchase from Mrs. Zapp who with her family has made it her home for the past 50 years.

One feature of the transaction that makes the property particularly alluring to Mr. Pape is the fact that it was the first place on which his mother lived after her arrival in America when she came from Germany 63 years ago. At that time the property was part of a farm, and was located some distance outside the city limits. It was owned by a man named Staus, and Mr. Pape's mother secured a position as a domestic in the Stau home a few days after her arrival in Cape Girardeau, where she worked for a number of years.

The same house still stands and is in good condition, but the land belonging to the original homestead has long since been cut into town lots and residences erected upon them.

## SUES TO GET \$7,000 FOR BROKEN ARM AND JAW

Man Who Fell From Bridge Scaffold Says He's Permanently Crippled.

In the suit for damages, which was filed yesterday in the Common Pleas Court, by Joseph B. Skaggs of Clarkton vs. John W. Fristoe, receiver of the Cape Girardeau & Northern Railway Company, the plaintiff seeks to recover from the defendant for injuries alleged to have been sustained by falling from a scaffold while doing bridge work for the defendant company.

The accident occurred about 20 miles north of this city several months ago. The plaintiff was helping to repair a bridge across Apple Creek, when the scaffold upon which he was standing collapsed causing him to fall a distance of several feet to the stony bottom of the stream.

One of his arms was broken, his body was bruised and cut, and his jaw was broken in such a manner that it was never restored to its normal condition, and at this time the plaintiff claims that he is unable to close his mouth or chew his food with any satisfaction. He claims that his injuries are of a permanent nature, and expresses the belief that he will never be fit to perform physical labor again. He states that he is unable to masticate his food properly and for that reason is compelled to subsist largely on liquid diet.

He states that he believes his arm to be permanently impaired also, and

## \$25,000 LOSS IN FIRE AT CHAFFEE

Many Buildings Destroyed, Including Martin Hotel—Block in Ruins.

Fire broke out in the principal business section of Chaffee at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and before it could be subdued a large number of valuable buildings with their contents were completely destroyed.

The blaze was discovered in a one-story frame building that had formerly been used as a coal and ice office, and from there spread to the Frisco Hotel. All efforts to confine the flames to the hotel building were unavailing, and in a short time all the buildings in the block, including the Martin Hotel, Robert's grocery store, Bechel's saloon, and Merritt's barber shop were burning. There was a strong breeze coming from the northwest and the flames were fanned into a fury that could not be overcome by the fire department. In less than an hour the buildings and all their contents were consumed.

The losses which will aggregate several thousand dollars were as follows: Martin Hotel, loss \$2500, insurance \$1400; Robert's grocery store, loss \$5000, insurance \$3500; Bechel saloon, loss \$2500, insurance \$2000; George Metz, loss \$4000, insurance \$1500; Frisco Hotel, loss \$1500, insurance, none.

## FRANCIS SAYRE IS NAME OF THE PRESIDENT'S GRANDSON

Washington, Jan. 20.—Francis is the name of President Wilson's grandson, the child of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, who was born at the White House Sunday. The announcement was made today by Mr. Sayre.

Some members of the family wanted to call the baby Woodrow Wilson Sayre or Woodrow Sayre, but the President thought the child should have an individuality of his own.

No date has been set for the christening, but it probably will be held in the White House. President Wilson probably will be the godfather. Both Mrs. Sayre and the baby continued to progress favorably today.

## ANTI-ALIEN BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE IN IDAHO

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 29.—An anti-alien land ownership bill was passed by the House of Representatives of the Idaho Legislature today.

There were only two votes against the bill. It prohibits the acquisition of land in the State by alien persons, firms or associations except by the enforcement of liens or true inheritance. It asks damages in the sum of \$7500. Mr. Skaggs is a bridge carpenter by profession and was working in that capacity for the defendant company when the accident occurred.

The case will come to trial in this city at the February term of the Common Pleas Court.

The plaintiff is represented by Attorney H. E. Alexanders

## ZEPPELIN RAID ONLY BEGINNING, BERLIN REPORTS

Bombardment of Six Cities Had Been Planned For Months—Attacks Cause Wildest Rejoicing Throughout All Germany.

## AIRSHIPS WERE FIRED AT, BUT REACHED HOME PORTS IN SAFETY

Berlin Newspaper Publishes Dispatch That Three Russian Regiments Have Been Annihilated Near Zakiczyn, on the Dunajec River.

Amsterdam, Jan. 20.—A dispatch from Berlin tonight says: "The Zeppelin raid on the six English cities last night caused the wildest excitement and delight throughout Germany tonight. The bombardment by the great airships had been planned for months, and had been delayed only until proper conditions were offered. The raid on the six coast towns is but the beginning of an active campaign that is to follow."

Berlin, Jan. 20.—The following official statement was issued tonight: "On the night of the 19th the German airships bombarded the fortified town of Yarmouth and other cities along the English east coast. The attack was most successful and considerable damage was done. The Zeppelins were shelled, but regained their home port uninjured."

Berlin, Jan. 20.—A newspaper here tonight publishes a dispatch from West Galicia, stating that three Russian regiments have been annihilated near Zakiczyn, on the Dunajec river.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—The Munich Post today prints a letter written by a Russian princess, who is related to the Czar, in which she says the estimated Russian losses during the first four months of the war was 500,000 killed and 1,300,000 wounded.

General Field Headquarters of the German Armies in France, Jan. 16, via London, Jan. 19.—"More of such offensive (referring to the present offensive operations in the campaign of the allies) can only be welcome to us." "The British are good fighters but an army without the necessary officers and non-commissioned officers is scarcely an army." "We are fully prepared for any attempt at a landing in Belgium; the sooner it comes the better."

These are some of the phrases, full of quiet optimism, of Lieut. Gen. Erich von Falkenhayn, the German Minister of War and Chief of Staff of the German armies in the field, who today granted to the Associated Press the first interview given to any correspondent.

The General talked frankly of the present military situation and the prospects of the war, which he evidently does not expect will be a short one.

Gen. von Falkenhayn is the man responsible, under the Emperor, for the strategy in the great world war. He is comparatively young, as commanders go—the youngest of any of the leaders of the European armies, with a tremendous capacity for hard, concentrated work.

"This war is not a war of aggression," Gen. von Falkenhayn said, taking up the causes of the conflict. "It is not a war brought about by a military caste or military party in Germany, but one of self-defense. As a soldier I cannot, of course, talk on the political aspects or the causes of the war, but can speak from a military standpoint."

"It was forced on us by the Russian mobilization, in the face of which we could do nothing but arm ourselves. Russia had been advised and warned by His Majesty, and through our Ambassador, that if she mobilized we must, in self-defense, order a general mobilization and take the steps necessary to protect our national existence. Russia, nevertheless, went ahead with its mobilization while continuing diplomatic negotiations."

"If a man comes into your room for a discussion with gun drawn, you can scarcely be expected to wait for him to cock and level it at you before reaching for your own to defend yourself."

"Our present situation is excellent. We have no cause to complain. We have carried the war into the enemy's country on both fronts; we are still there after five months of war. Our present lines are very strong; the advantage is all on our side thus far."

"It is wrong to interpret the operations in Flanders as an attempt on our part to reach Calais and outflank the allies' armies. On the contrary, that phase of the campaign is the result of an attempt on the part of the French and British to force their way north to separate us from the sea and envelop our right flank and rear, relieve Antwerp and oblige us to retire from Belgium."

"Their land attack was the failure, our counter stroke, the success, of the actions in Flanders. They have not outflanked us and we are still there."

"What is your view of the general offensive of the allies and Kitchener's new army?" he was asked.

"The offensive," the German Chief of Staff replied, "was to begin, according to Gen. Joffre's order, on the day of Dec. 17. So far we have no reason to be dissatisfied with its results. We not only held our lines successfully, but have even gained ground. More of such offensive can only be welcome to us."

"As to Kitchener's army, the British are good fighters and I have all respect for them, but an army without necessary officers and noncommissioned officers is scarcely an army, according to present day standards. They may send them over to attack us, but I think we are strong enough to beat them and drive them back with bloody hands."

"The proposed landing in Belgium? We are fully prepared for any attempt in this direction; the sooner it comes the better."

"What effect upon the German conduct of the war," Gen. von Falkenhayn was asked, "has the British blockade and contraband policy exercised?"

"Practically none at all," he replied. "Of food we have enough. Have you observed any scarcity in Germany? We may have to husband certain things and be sparing with our wheat consumption, but our 'war bread' (referring to the bread made from the prescribed admixture of rye and potato meal to wheat flour) is quite as tasty and nutritious as the regular wheat bread."

"The problem of feeding the civil populations of Belgium, Poland and the occupied parts of France, particularly such cities as Lille or Lodz, presented some difficulties, but for ourselves we have enough."

"As for the embargo on copper," and Gen. Falkenhayn laughed, "we have no copper underground, it is true, but above ground we have more than enough for all military needs. If our regular supplies become exhausted we need only draw on the enormous quantities of manufactured copper already in Germany. In our cables for transmitting electricity current, for instance, we have a couple of years' supply."

"British interference with copper shipments, it seems to me, is a heavy blow to America, but for us it is nothing." (Gen. von Falkenhayn used the vigorous South German expression for "utter indifference.")

"How long, Your Excellency, do you think the war may last or can last—Lord Kitchener's three years?"

"It can last," the German Chief of Staff said, picking out that particular part of the question indefinitely for us. I see nothing that can force us to stop fighting."